WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1823. [NO. 178.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK,
BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows:

Three Dollars per annum, payable yearly in advance.

Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopt.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1823..... William Sloan *vs.* Samuel Carson, David Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Eleazer Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his wife Martha, Jacob Weathetby and his wife Margaret: Original bill for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above defendants live beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore *ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three months successively, that unless the defendants appear at our next court, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and the case heard ex parte.

JOHN N. HART, *C. M. C. E.*

Paid $4 3mt76

Stray Horse.

BROKE loose from the subscriber, on the 4th inst. on the main road from Rockford to Huntsville, Surry County, six miles from Rockford, a small bay *Horse*, with mane roached, switch tail, and one of his hind shoes off; he was taken sick at the place from whence he escaped, and by rolling on the ground, the skin was rubbed off in a number of places, more particularly on his hips. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to William Zackery, of Surry county, or Peter Clingman, of Huntsville, Surry county, or give information so that I get him again.

HENRY ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept. 15, 1823. '71

Sign and House Painting.

JAMES AMES has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has located himself in the village, and that his utmost endeavors shall ever be to accommodate those who call upon him.—He first became acquainted with his profession in the City of New-York; and the knowledge of his business which he received while there, connected with his experience in this country, will enable him to execute his business in the most neat and fashionable style.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. '67

Mecklenburg Agricultural SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will take place at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in October, at eleven o'clock. Members of the society, and others friendly to the cause, are earnestly solicited to attend. There will be several premiums awarded, and the President will deliver a discourse on Agriculture.

J. SMITH.

October 11, 1823. 2t76

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Concord, N. C. Oct. 1, 1823.

A JOHN H. ALEXANDER, William Adkison, Tobias Area. B—Thomas Basington, Soloman Burnes, David Bradshaw, Andrew Bain, Charles Blackwelder, Joseph Baker, William Bell, Peter Boger. C—Noah Corzine, Andrew Corzine, John Case, Able Corzine, Peter Coble, Robert Campbell, George Cagle. D—William W. Duckworth. E—Paul Earnhart, Thomas Erwin. F—Abraham Fox, Catharine Furr, Jacob Freese. G—Robert Glass. H—William G. Harris, Nelly Hudson, Thompson Hunt, William Harris, Joseph Howel, Mary Huie, Isabella Hunt, George Houston, Dempsey Honeycut, Doct. Charles Harris. J—John Johnson, John Jarret, John C. Jimison, Samuel Jimison. K—Robert Kirkpatrick, Laird Kirkpatrick, Col. D. Karr. L—Jacob Lyerly. M—Jane Miller, Andrew M'Curdy, William M'Clain, John Misenhimer, Joseph M'Clelland, Jacob Macart, William M'Graw, Margaret M'Cochran, Malcolm M'Bride, John M'Caleb, Hugh S. M'Caleb, Erexene Morrison, John Mitchell. N—William Newel, O—Peter Overcah. P—George A. Phifer, John Plott, Robert Fervians, Rev. Walter S. Pharr. R—Francis Ross, David Reese, David Russel, Moses Rogers, John Richey, Jane Russel, James Ross, Seth Rogers, Jane Ross, Marcus Reese, John Rogers, John Reed. S—Hartwell Spain, Elizabeth Stephenson, John Strube, Alexander Scott, Martin Stough, John Sossaman, David Moore, Philip Shive. W—John W. Weddington, Josiah P. White.

3wt76 D. STORKE, *A. P. M.*

Estate of Thomas Hinshaw.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator to the estate of Thomas Hinshaw, dec'd. of Randolph county, takes this method to call upon all those who are indebted to the estate of said Hinshaw, to make payment; also notifies all such as have claims upon said estate, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be debarred of recovery.

JESSE HINSHAW, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 30, 1823. 3t77

Valuable Sale of GOODS, AT AUCTION.

THE stock of Goods of the late firm of CONOVER & Co., will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder, (without reserve) in the Town of Cherow, on the 6th day of November next, consisting of as choice a collection as was ever exhibited for sale in this state: among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, White and Blue Plains,
Flannels and Blankets,
Domestic Shirting, and power loom do.
Irish Linens, Diapers,
Calico, Ginghams,
Blk. and fig. Silks and Seersuckers,
Umbrellas, Merino Shawls,
Blk. and col'd Canton Crapes,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs. of every description,
Cambricks and Gambrick Robes;
Elegant worked Flounces,
A large assortment of Ribbons,
Col'd and Nun's Thread and Cotton Balls,
Hosiery of every description,
Thread Laces and Edging,
Tortoise Shell and Common Combs,
A large and elegant assortment of

HARD-WARE,

consisting of every article in the Trade.
Seine Twine,
360 pair Ladies best quality Morocco and Satin Jean Boots and Shoes.
56 pr. Negro Shoes,
20 do. Gentlemen's Boots,
French Brandy, Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum, Irish Whiskey,
Madeira, Colmanar and Malaga Wines,
25 Bbls. Country Gin, Rum and Whiskey,
3 Hhds. and 35 Bbls. Muscovado Sugar,
900 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
28 kegs assorted sizes Cut Nails,
13 Kegs Best American Powder,
8 do. [25 canister each] English Double Battle,
10,000 Best quality Spanish Cigars,
4,000 do. do. American do.
3 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
A large assortment of

GLASS-WARE.

Together with every other article usually found in a Country Store.

TERMS of Sale—approved endorsed Notes, payable 1st February next—or 2½ per cent discount on the bills for Cash.

HARVEY WILLIAMS.

Sept. 11, 1823. 6t78

New Fashions.

THE subscriber having very lately received from his correspondent in Philadelphia the latest fashions from the celebrated shop of *Robb & Winebrenner*, of that city, is now ready to do all kinds of work belonging to the Tailoring business. He pledges himself, that all those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best style of the fashions of the day, and on reasonable terms. Travellers, and others, who wish garments made on short notice, can be accommodated with a whole suit, on a notice of two days. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1823. '66

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber having established himself in the above line of business, in the town of *Lexington*, Davidson county, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of that place, and the surrounding country. He invites all who wish garments made, to call on him, and give him a fair trial. He intends to make arrangements for procuring the latest fashions; and will strive to do his work in the most approved and durable style.

Orders for work, sent from a distance, will be punctually executed. JACOB RIBLIN.

Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C. Sept. 9, 1823. 72tf

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1823.

A PARIS ALEXANDER, Mr. Alexander, William Alexander, Rebecca Allison, Joel B. Alexander, Ephraim Alexander, Lawson H. Alexander, Wm. B. Alexander, Ezekiel Alexander. B—Joseph L. Black, Matthew Bain 2, Abner Brooks, James R. Black, John Bigham, Robert Barnhill, Wm. Bigham, Byrams or Cooks, Zekial W. Beaty. C—Alexander Crocket, John Capps, Mrs. Jane Caldwell, Wm. T. Crowell, Nathaniel Cunningham, Eleazer Cochran. D—Lewis Dinkins, Gen. E. Davidson, Robert Davidson, Mrs. Martha Darnall, David Dougherty, Wm. Douglass, Frederick Dinkins, Sugar Dulin, James Dinkins 3, Richard Daniels. F—Henry Foster, John Friddle, Robert Faires, Thomas Finney, Samuel Farr. G—Josiah Grady, John Gilmore, Wm. Glass. H—Elam Hunter, Jeremiah Hinson, John Hunter, Zeckeriah Horn, Alexander Hogan 2, James H. Howie, Elle Hughes. J—John Jenkins, Barbara Johnston, Wm. Jones, Julius Jones, Robert Jamison, Mrs. Rebecca Jones, John M. James, Thomas J. Jerome. K—Miss Mary A. Kirkpatrick, A. D. Karr 2, John Kendrick, Hugh Kirkpatrick, Robert Kirkpatrick. L—Benjamin Lindsay, Wm. Lee, James Latta, Henry Lewis. M—Alexander M'Clarta, David Molton, Benjamin Morrow, Elizabeth Montgomery, Joseph M'Rum 2, J. & S. M'Rum, James M'Rauen, John M'Cullah, Smith Miller 2, Master Charles Mason, Eli M'Call, Jas. and Wm. Miller, Thomas M'Cippin, John M'Cord, Wm. M'Graw, John M'Leod. N—Joseph Nicholson, Jas. Newell, Wm. H. Neel. O—Edwin J. Osborne. P—Wm. Parks 2, Elizabeth Price, Edmund Palmer, Elizabeth Potts, Thomas Parks and Robert Caldwell, Doct. Wm. J. Polk, Wm. B. Porter, Wm. Potts. Q—Wm. C. Query. R—Joseph Reed, Capt. Peter Rape, Isaac Rosser, John Reed, Charles Richmond, James Robinson, Wm. Radford. S—John Stewart, John Springs 2, John Sing, Garner Sanders 3, Thomas B. Smith, Wm. Scott, Hugh Snell, John Smith, Adam A. Springs, Alexander or Jas. Scott, Andrew Spratt, Sarah Stephens, Thomas Spratt. T—Jas. G. Torrence 2, Abraham Taylor. V—David Vance. W—Godfrey Williams, John Weaver, Thomas Williamson, Wm. W. Walker, Abner Wines, Robert Wilson, John Williamson, John Wolf, Miss Jane Wallace, John Wallace, Benjamin Weathers.

3t77 WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Report of the Auxiliary Bible Society of the University of North-Carolina.

The members of the Auxiliary Bible Society of the University convened a few days since. The following was the order in which their business was transacted:

1st. A Chapter in the Bible read by the President of the Society.

2d. A Prayer by the President of the University.

3d. The Reports of the respective Officers.

4th. An Address by the Rev. S. K. Kollock.

5th. An Address by Professor Olmsted.

6th. Election of Officers for the ensuing year.

7th. A Prayer by Professor Olmsted.

The following officers were elected:

Robert Hall, *President;* Edward D. Sims and Elam Alexander, *Vice-Presidents;* Mathias E. Manly, *Cor. Sec'y;* Bramfield L. Ridley, *Rec. Sec'y;* James W. Bryan, *Treasurer;* A Moore, Thomas Bond, Samuel F. Sneed, E. Mason, M. Polk, W. Donnel, W. Anderson, A. J. De Rossett, T. J. Pugh, Z. Johnston, John Davis, and William A. Graham, *Managers.*

It is due to Professors Kollock and Olmsted to remark, that their addresses served to enkindle in the breasts of the members of the Society, a purer flame of love and zeal, by tracing the progress of divine truth and its sanctifying effects on the hearts of men.

We are happy in again introducing this Society to the world; and we are glad that we are able to record, for the encouragement of other Bible Societies, an evident increase of zeal in the Bible cause amongst young men not professors of religion. We hope that this spirit will extend to every county in the State—and that none who have patronized institutions of this kind will be "weary in well doing." However well the citizens of this State may be supplied with Bibles, let us recollect that a majority of the globe are sitting in darkness, having no Gospel to tell them of the love of a dying Saviour and to direct them to the bliss of an *eternal world.* This Society is as yet in its infancy—it owes its existence to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Robinson, who visited us during last year, and was recognised as an Auxiliary by the Parent Institution (the American Bible Society established in the city of New-York) March 8th, 1823. Since its organization this Society has contributed to the Parent Institution $175: has received 150 Bibles, of which it has on hand 100; having disposed of, at reduced prices and gratuitous distribution, 50.

The warm interest which appears to animate the members of this Society; their unwillingness that their fellow mortals should be condemned, without knowing why and wherefore; and their consciousness of the amelioration of society by the indiscriminate dissemination of the Scriptures, are sufficient guarantees of its perpetuity. Of 173 students belonging to the University, 150 are engaged in this divine work; and although a great majority of them are strangers to the light of revelation, having never tasted the sweets, nor experienced the salutary consolations which it affords, still we sanguinely hope that we have grounds to anticipate the happiest consequences from the establishment of the Society. If we were to admit that the Christian Religion is nothing more than the offspring of Heathen superstition, a mere bugbear to frighten timorous mortals from vice and iniquity, is not its influence on man, as tending to modify his inordinate passions, and to civilize the savage barbarity of his nature, a consideration alone sufficient to encourage all men of liberal sentiments and charitable dispositions to embark with alacrity in the cause of its universal extension? The country around Chapel Hill affords ample room for the exertion of Charity, many are too poor to purchase a Bible, and we are assured that there are many families which had been destitute of a Bible for many years previous to the establishment of this Society. But since these deficiencies have been supplied, we are still seeking out other objects of charity. Although the operations of the Society have not been very extensive, we believe that it has been and will be made an instrument of lasting benefit to families and individuals; since many have possessed themselves of this invaluable treasure, who otherwise would be little better than the idolatrous heathen, ignorant of God their creator, and Christ their Redeemer.

It must be a subject of the warmest gratulation to christians, to look around into the world and behold the exertions that have been made and are still making, in the glorious cause of the salvation of souls.

The Parent Institution, with her 300 Auxiliaries, like the Nile and her tributaries, are streams which are fertilizing the barren wastes of our country, and making "glad the city of our God," united in one firm phalanx; associated with the great, and wise, and good, on both sides of the Atlantic; and laboring under the banners of Jehovah, they are effecting a reformation in the moral character of the world never before witnessed. The Hindoo and Hottentot will presently relinquish the inhuman practice of sacrificing the child of their bosoms, "flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone," to inanimate idols. The desart has become vocal with the praises of Emanuel, and the solitary place begins to blossom as the rose. The ignorant poor are learning the way to those blessed habitations where all the elect of God in sweet communion brandish their palms of victory, and in strains of loud Hozannas, join in celebrating their Maker's praise.

THE PRESIDENCY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

September, 1823.

Mr. White: Your paper of the 15th July last, in which there is an article signed *Lucius*, has been produced at our rooms.

The nations who knows us, say that we are in general the most discerning, the most patriotic people among the civilized, yet our public prints shew us to the world in a quite opposite character. On the question of the choice of a man to be our next President, local prejudices, partialities, selfish and narrow views, appear to be the leading motives for a choice. We appear more like slaves to our individual desires and passions, than like freemen, feeling for the whole with the whole, and wishing only for the welfare of the whole. If we had the true patriotic spirit to divest ourselves of these selfish and local considerations, a proper choice would soon be made.

There are now offered for public selection, six candidates, viz: Clinton, Adams, Crawford, Clay, Calhoun, and Jackson. Their characters are sufficiently known; the high talents of the two first are well known; the third [CRAWFORD] is far from having the necessary qualifications, and it is a real burlesque on the good sense of the people to have his name on the list; the fourth has a great part of the necessary qualifications, but he is a weak man, of a rather dissipated disposition,—he cannot suit; the two last ones [Calhoun and Jackson] are men of sufficient talents, of undoubted patriotism, integrity and firmness. However, we would prefer Gen. Jackson, because we must reasonably suppose him to have more experience. That choice we do make as true Americans, uninfluenced by any motives unworthy of men who should slight every petty, sordid consideration, to maintain the independence of their country.

The British faction, supported by a gang of unprincipled men, agents, emissaries, &c. become more daring as we become less watchful and vigilant. They will oppose, with all their might, the election of Gen. Jackson, or Mr. Calhoun. They would prefer Crawford to any other. Now we think if he is elected, our independence will be still in greater danger. The designs of the agents, tools and supporters of the radical party are too evident, that we should have any doubt about that. For these many months past, we have been watching the measures, steps, intrigues, &c. of this faction, and from time to time have warned our fellow-citizens; but, *omni sacra furnes, quid non mortalia fretora cogis'!*

The British give extensive credits, they furnish vast quantities of merchandize, which impoverish the nation, but replenish the treasury; then all is well with those who receive the money, and who will not look a step further, caring but little about the welfare of the nation. We defy any one to contradict these assertions. The baneful influence of *that* faction is the real cause of many of our difficulties, and of the impediments to our prosperity. It was conspicuous in the decision of the Missouri question, of the reduction of the army, of encouraging manufactures, of modifying the tariff, of the ready payment of duties, &c. It was most conspicuous on the Canada frontiers in 1799, in the whiskey-boys insurrection, in the Hartford Convention, on the frontiers of Georgia, of Louisiana, of Alabama, of Mississippi, &c. &c. &c. and now on the frontiers of Missouri. All the metaphisical sophistry, and all the falsehoods of the heads of the faction, and of their emissaries and tools, cannot contradict these facts, which we have on record by dates, names, &c. and which we shall disclose more minutely on a future day.

It is a matter of deep regret to see American prints becoming the echoes of our most inveterate enemy; and many of our deluded citizens to be the dupes of such artful intrigues, and deep-laid schemes to divide us, and destroy our free government and institutions. An overthrow of our free system is most assuredly meditated, and will be attempted, unless, indeed, some great political events and changes soon take place in Europe,—such, for instance, as an effective misunderstanding between England and Russia, of which there is not the least appearance at this time; for notwithstanding the speeches of British ministers in parliament, and the insidious writings of hired editors, it is evident that those two powers are on a perfect understanding with regard to the empire of the seas, and the general government of the whole globe, as well as to the extinction of every spark of civil liberty on its whole surface. The British have had, long since, agents and emissaries among the free governments in South-America, ready to do the work as soon as ordered.—as those in France, Spain, Portugal and Switzerland have done lately; so that the infernal work will be intirely concluded, in our opinion, the present year.

The vigilance of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, have hitherto thwarted, in great part, the designs of the enemy; and it required all the energy and firmness of the latter, to protect Gen. Jackson against the attacks and censure of the agents and emissaries of that enemy, who never could forgive his bravery and able conduct. Not like, indeed, the pusillanimous kings of Naples, France, Sardinia, Spain, &c. who, at the call of the British cabinet, and of the other atrocious members of the holy alliance, delivered the most brave, the most worthy of their military, scientific men, &c. to be murdered, and thus sacrificed them to the jealousy of dastard and ferocious enemies.

At any period, but still more particularly under the present critical circumstances, we want at our head a man of uncommon energy and firmness; and with all that, he will have to use uncommon exertions to defeat the designs of the enemy, and free the country from that foreign influence, which has already deluded and corrupted so many of our citizens, and is the real cause of many of our present embarrassments.

These, and no doubt some more still, are the reasons which make us think that the election of Gen. Jackson will be strongly opposed; but if all the *true* citizens could join, and feel sincerely for the safety and welfare of the nation, the election would be certain; and our beloved country once more saved from the impending danger. Your fellow-citizens of the

MIDDLE STATES.

From the Trenton (N. J.) True American.

"Mr. Calhoun's enemies, ever since the agitation of the Presidential question, have endeavored to persuade the public that he is only a candidate in name, and will ultimately decline in favor of Mr. Adams. Nothing is more foreign from the truth. His standing is of too high an order to be merged in the fortunes of any one, however distinguished. Indeed, if late public indications be not illusory, he is at this moment (waving sectional consideration) the most popular of the candidates. Between him and Mr. Adams, therefore, the contest, it is almost certain, will finally issue, and happy must that country be regarded, that is privileged to select her Chief Magistrate from citizens so able and virtuous!

Mr. Calhoun comes before the public of New Jersey with peculiar claims upon its confidence. Mr. Adams is, probably, the most intelligent diplomatist in the union. But for practical information, in relation to our internal concerns, Mr. Calhoun is, without a question, his superior. And this fact is entitled to serious regard; for the great questions of national policy which will be agitated for the next ten years, will most probably be such as will grow out of our domestic interests, rather than our foreign relations."

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

Mr. Calhoun's whole political life, not only shows him to be an ardent friend and maintainer of the constitution of the United States, but one of the most pure, unspotted and undeviating republicans that ever participated in the confidence of the American people. No man can put his finger on a single spot or blemish in the republican character of John C. Calhoun. He is above reproach. He can stand the severest test that ever tried political faith and constancy.

Two notorious scolding women had a set-to in England, lately; force of lungs alone decided the victory in favor of one of them. The defeated Xantippe, from great prostration of strength, died the next day. Let all termagants take warning.

He who gives fair words, feeds you with an empty spoon.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures new."

FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 4.

By the arrival of the ship *Lalla-Rookh*, Capt. STEWART, in the remarkably short passage of 23 days, we have received our files of London and Liverpool papers to the 7th of September last.

We discover nothing later from Cadiz than what we received per our last Havana papers. That city was still full of provisions and genuine spirit.

A regular account of the siege of and sallies from Barcelona, is given in the London Morning Chronicle of the 4th September, but nothing later than what we gave yesterday.

In the siege of Cadiz, the French have got no farther than they did in the Peninsular War, viz: to the possession of the Trocadero battery.

Private letters from Paris state, that every hope of a pacific settlement of the Spanish War, had vanished.

The complexion of affairs generally on the Peninsula, is that of a decided hostility to any overtures for peace, while a French foe remains in the territory.

It appears that the new European Congress is to meet at Milan.

The garrison of Corruna has capitulated (after much hard fighting) on the 13th August. Their flag of truce offered to put the garrison under the protection of the Duke d'Angouleme, rejecting, however, the Madrid Regency, and demanding to wait the issue of affairs at Cadiz. The conditions of the surrender will be found in our extracts. What surprizes us is, that this surrender is after the commander of Corruna, on the 6th August told the enemy that "he and the whole garrison were prepared and decided to maintain the place *at all hazards*." Was this a mere copy of French *gasconade?* Or, have the commander and garrison yielded to irresistible circumstances?

It appears that the Spanish Constitutionalists have actually entered France.

It is stated on high authority, that a hundred thousand piasters were offered at Cadiz to Galiano, the Deputy to the Cortes, to gain his opinion in favor of the reforms to be effected in the Spanish Constitution. He refused the bribe.

The Municipality of Bilboa have addressed a formal Memorial to the Madrid Regency, gloriously praying this shadow of power to re-establish forthwith the Inquisition, which, according to them, is one of the greatest blessings of which a country can boast!

The Jews on the Continent, notwithstanding the use which they are of to *modern governments*, are still a proscribed and excluded people. Even in the little town of *Toplitz*, in Germany, a small portion of the very worst of the place is allotted to them, and by a certain hour in the evening, they are obliged to be in their residences, under a severe penalty.

[*Carolina Gaz.*

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 5.

The transactions at Cadiz are chiefly interesting as respects the negociations which were thought to be in progress.

"An extraordinary courier has arrived from Madrid, bringing intelligence to the 23d ult. Nothing important had occurred in that capital, but the news received through it from Cadiz is of great importance. His Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme, it will be remembered, arrived at Port St. Mary on the 16th. On the following day he proceeded with the business in his mission. He despatched Col. Lahitte, one of his aides-de-camp, with a flag of truce and a despatch to Cadiz. The despatch was addressed immediately to the king. The Colonel was told that he could not be admitted to see the king, to transact any business or carry on any communication whatever with him, except through the usual medium of his responsible advisers. Col. Lahitte being thus disappointed in his original purpose, and unable to execute his first instructions, requested to see the Governor of Cadiz. The Governor is Valdez, who, besides having the command of Cadiz, is likewise chief of the permanent commission of the Cortes, appointed on the prorogation of that body. It was of course, in his former capacity that an interview was solicited with him by the agent of the Duke of Angouleme. Valdez received the Duke's aide-de-camp with much civility, and offered, if the letter from his royal highness was intrusted with him, to secure its delivery to his Majesty, or at any rate to acquaint his Majesty with its contents. On this occasion the Duke's aid-de-camp left the letter. Its contents are most important. It declares that this was the last time that his royal highness would summon the persons who held his Majesty in captivity to deliver him up; but that if this summons was complied with, his royal highness promised, in the name of the King of France, that his Majesty would in the first place engage Ferdinand VII. upon his deliberation, to declare a general amnesty, without limitation or exception, to all his subjects; and secondly, that his Majesty, Louis XVIII. would engage Ferdinand VII. to convoke the ancient Cortes of the kingdom, in order to establish, in concurrence with them, such a scheme of government as the circumstances of his subjects and the light of the age demanded. That these offers might command confidence, his royal highness added, that he and his army would be a guarantee for their fulfilment. The Prince left the king of Spain's counsellors five days to decide on their acceptance or to reject these offers. If at the expiration of that time the king was not liberated, his royal highness declared that he would not any longer listen to any terms but unconditional submission, and would immediately commence the attack on the city, in order to bring out a result by force which he could not accomplish by conciliatory overtures. No despatch has since been received from Port St. Mary, from which it was supposed that negociations had commenced. This is, however, only a conjecture."

Thus far is certain: the sequel, as follows, is believed, but it is not equally undoubted:

"*Paris, Monday Evening.*—The reply of Ferdinand to the communication of the Duke d'Angouleme, has been looked for here with great anxiety. It appears that this answer destroys all hopes of arrangement. It was given on the 23d, the last day of the term granted by His Royal Highness, and, it is said, is couched in very strong language. The King, who wrote it with his own hand, declares, if we are accurately informed,

"1. That he has never ceased to enjoy personal liberty, until the period of the entrance of the French troops into Spain.

"2. That the blood which has been shed in this unjust war, will recoil upon the head of Louis XVIII. and all Frenchmen.

"3. That they are responsible before God, for all the evils that may happen either to Ferdinand or his family.

"4. That the king relies, confidently, upon the intervention of England.

"This answer was to be communicated to all the ambassadors."

Vigorous proceedings are in consequence in progress towards subduing the place. The grand attack is said to be planned for the day of the anniversary of the fete of St. Louis. Very French!

The intelligence from Portugal continues to excite apprehensions for the stability of the present system.

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CHARLESTON, OCT. 2.

The passage of the *Lalla Rookh* [23 days] is, we believe, unprecedented to this port. It is now upwards of twenty years since the establishment of the *Courier*, and during that period we have not known an arrival from any port in Great Britain, in less than 25 days.

It does not appear to be confirmed, that Ballasteros had either capitulated, or gone over to the French—but that he merely entered into an armistice for a given period. One of his staff, in writing to a friend at Madrid, says—"There is a suspension of arms until the 24th; if the French do not by that time make some arrangement with those who are in Cadiz, the war will continue."

The duke of Angoulemeissued a proclamation at Andujar, on the 8th August, which appears to have given great umbrage to the most violent of the Royalists. The *London Courier* of the 26th August, asserts that the Duke has found more obstruction from these Royalists, to a final arrangement, than even from the violent Constitutionalists.

The state of Ireland is represented to be considerably improved. No new cases of atrocity have, of late, been before any of the Assize Courts.

His Holiness the Pope expired at Rome on the morning of the 20th of August. His remains according to immemorial usage were to lie in state during nine days, in a chapel kept lighted. Preparations were making for the election of a new pope. Cardinal Pacca, the Chamberlain of the Roman Church, had assumed the temporal government of the State of the Church.

Robert Bloomfield, the author of the Farmer's Boy, Rural Tales and several Poetical Works, died on the 19th of August, at Shefford, in Bedfordshire.

[*Courier.*

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WASHINGTON, OCT. 4.

CLOSE OF THE INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter from Col. Leavenworth, of the 6th regt. U. S. infantry, to Brig. General Atkinson, dated head quarters, Fort Atkinson, 30th Aug. 1823.—*Wash. Repub.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the troops who lately visited the Ricara Towns, returned to this post on the 27th inst.

We arrived before the Ricara Towns on the 9th of the present month. The Sioux Indians, who were with us, were met by the Ricaras a short distance from their towns, and a skirmish took place between them. The Ricaras maintained their ground, or rather, drove the Sioux back, until the regular troops and Gen. Ashley's men arrived and formed their line. The Ricaras were then immediately driven into their towns. The Sioux were so much scattered in front of the troops that the latter were unable to deliver their fire, without killing some of the Sioux, and therefore did not fire.

Our boats arrived subsequently during the evening of the 9th, and our artillery was disembarked.

On the morning of the 10th, Captain Riley, with a company of Riflemen, and Lieut. Bradley, with a company of Infantry, were ordered to take possession of a hill above the upper village. They immediately took a position there within one hundred steps from the town, and in a situation which screened them from the fire of the enemy from the towns. At the same moment, Lieut. Morris, with one six pounder, and a five and a half inch howitzer, commenced an attack on the lower town. Serjeant Perkins with one six pounder, was ordered to report to Mr. Vanderburg, of the Missouri Fur Company. This six pounder was placed above the upper village. A brisk fire was continued upon the towns until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Sioux were, in the mean time, busily engaged in gathering and carrying off the corn of the Ricaras.

At 8 o'clock Major Ketchum was also ordered to the upper village with his company.

Between 3 and 4 p'clock the six pounder and the troops opposed to the upper village were withdrawn, and our whole force concentrated below the lower village, and the troops ordered to form for the purpose of collecting corn for their own use, as Gen. Ashley's men had then been destitute of provisions for two days. At this time, a party of Sioux, and a party of Ricaras, both on horseback, were discovered holding a parley on the hill beyond the upper town. It was also discovered that the Sioux were going off, though they had given no intimation of their intention to do so. The Ricaras sent out and begged for peace. They said the first shot from our cannon had killed the celebrated Chief called "Grey Eyes," who caused all the mischief, and that we had killed a great many of their people, and of their horses. They were evidently very much terrified, and completely humbled. Being convinced of this, and supposing that the government would be better pleased to have those Indians *corrected* than *exterminated*, and as the Sioux, amounting to about 7 or 800 warriors, had left us in a very strange and unaccountable manner, it was thought best, under all the circumstances of the case, to listen to the solicitations of the Ricaras for peace, especially as it was understood that our round shot were nearly all expended; consequently a treaty was made with them, a copy of which is enclosed.

In restoring to General Ashley the property taken, it was thought that the Indians did not perform their engagements on that subject, as well as they were able to do; and they were threatened with an attack. Their principal chief, the Little Soldier, came to us, and begged permission to withdraw his family from the village before we attacked it; and he gave us the most conclusive evidence of his friendly disposition towards us. It was now late in the afternoon of the 12th; the 10th and 11th having been spent in action and in negotiation, and interchanging visits, our men frequenting the towns for the purpose of trading for mocasins, &c. and the Indians manifesting every symptom of having been thoroughly brought to a sense of their interest and duty. It was concluded to postpone the attack until morning, and the troops were dismissed from parade.

It had been ascertained by me that the Indians were so much alarmed by our threatening again to attack them, that they would probably run away and leave their villages. This it was thought, would have an unfavorable effect upon the Indian, and make them more inclined to commit depredations upon the traders; and, as the Little Soldier soon after sent out, for General Ashley, a few more buffalo robes, with a message that he could not possibly do more, and begging that we would have pity on them, I sent him word that I would not attack them; that it was not their property that we wanted;—to make his people feel safe, and conduct themselves well, and they should not be hurt.

Early on the morning of the 13th, we found the Ricaras had left their towns during the night.

Major Ketchum, with his company, and company E. commanded by Lieut. Bradley—and Lieut. Morris, with one six pounder, were ordered to take possession of the towns, and to suffer not the least article to be taken away, or the towns to be injured.

A messenger was sent to call back the Indians if possible, and to induce them to take possession of their villages, but they could not be found. It was now evident that our artillery had been served with very great effect. The towns had been completely riddled. We found 31 new graves, and we found that several old ones had been opened and the surface set thick with prickly pears to conceal the new dirt. We know that 10 men who were killed by the Sioux in the skirmish on the 9th, were buried in five graves; and we know, also, that more than one was buried in several of the other graves. From the best evidence which we could collect, it is supposed that more than 50 of their people were killed, and a great number wounded. Our messengers returned on the evening of the 14th, without having been able to find the Ricaras.

On the morning of the 15th, we placed the mother of the late chief, Grey Eyes, (an aged and infirm woman, whom they left in their flight,) in one of the principal lodges of the lower village, gave her plenty of provisions and water, and left her in the quiet possession of the towns, and the property left by the Indians, except some corn which had been taken for the subsistence of the men. At about 10 o'clock, on the evening of the 15th, the troops were embarked to descend the river, and our guard withdrawn, and every soul removed from the villages, except the woman before mentioned. All the boats were got under way nearly at the same time. Before we were out of sight of the towns, we had the mortification to discover them to be on fire. There is no doubt but they have been consumed to ashes, nor is there any doubt but that they were set on fire by one M'Donald, a partner and one Gordon, a clerk of the Missouri Fur Company. Had not this been done, there is no doubt, there is no room to doubt, but that the Ricara Indians would, in future, have behaved as well towards our countrymen as any other Indians on the river. It is now my deliberate opinion that those Indians will be excited to further hostilities.

We found the Ricara Indians in two villages, the lower one containing 71 dirt lodges, and the upper village 70 dirt lodges. Each village was enclosed with pallisades, or pickets, and a ditch, and a greater part of the lodges had a ditch around the bottom on the inside. These works, however, had been represented to be much stronger than what we found them to be.

During our operations, we sustained no loss in men, and had but two wounded, Hugh Johnson, of Gen. Ashley's command, and Smith, a private of Maj. Ketchum's company.

I have been highly gratified with the officers and men of the regiment, and also with Gen. Ashley and his command of 80 men.

I have the honor to be respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. LEAVENWORTH.
Col. commanding 6th Regiment.

Brig. Gen. H. ATKINSON,
Commanding West. Dep't.

DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.

The United States ship Peacock, Capt. Cassin, arrived at Norfolk, brings afflicting intelligence from Thompson's Island, whence she sailed on the 17th ult. Since the accounts by the brig *Warren*, more than fifty persons have fallen victims to the prevailing fever, and among them, some of our most valuable officers. Who will learn, unmoved, the fate of the generous, the gallant WATSON, who so recently avenged the death of the lamented ALLEN. He died at Thompson Island, on the 13th ult. after an illness of four days.

The service has also sustained a severe loss in the death of Lieut. HAMMERSLY, well known for his zealous devotion to duty. The other victims are, David P. Adams, Professor of Nautical and Mathematical Science, and translator of Languages; Acting Sailing Master, Bainbridge; Midshipmen Reed, Benbridge; and Robert Taylor; and about forty sailors and persons in subordinate stations, whose names have not yet been ascertained.

The Island continued very unhealthy when the Peacock sailed, but the sick were generally convalescent. Commodore PORTER had been very ill, but was recovering, and is on his way home in the Seagull, the arrival of which is daily expected. [*Raleigh Register.*

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The rumor of the death of Com. Porter received on Saturday in a news-slip from Savannah, is not true. We have accounts direct from Key West, 9 days later (Sept. 16,) at which time the Com. was rapidly recovering, and was preparing to return to the U. S. in the Sea-Gull, which vessel was subsequently seen by the Peacock, arrived at Norfolk, bearing the Commodore's pennant. *Petersburg Republ'n.*

The church of St. Paul, at Rome, has been destroyed by fire. It was one of the largest, the richest, and the most ancient churches in the capital of the Catholic world, and particularly remarkable for the elegance of its structure, and the fine collonades of Greek and African marble which supported its naves.

A young lady by the name of Hughes, lately recovered $2221 25 cts. damages against the proprietors of a stage coach in England, for the injury she sustained in consequence of the negligence of the driver in suffering his horses to run away and upset the stage.

"*Murder will out!*"

A man by the name of Patrick M'Cann has been executed at Dublin, Ireland, for the murder of a Mr. Owen. The deed was committed in the year 1813, ten years ago. M'Cann had lived in Galway, without being suspected, ever since.

The Cincinnati "Republican," speaks of a mammoth water-melon, that had been served up at the Cincinnati Hotel, on the 7th inst. weighing *sixty one* pounds, 2 feet 8 inches long, and 3 feet 1 inch in circumference.

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

October 21, 1823.

ROWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The members of the Society are requested to convene in the Court-House, on Saturday, the 25th instant, at the hour of 11 o'clock.

JOHN BEARD, jr. Sec'y.

Cherokee Lands.—We are informed by a correspondent in Franklin, Haywood county, that the sale of the State lands in that county was opened at the town of Franklin, by the Commissioner, Colonel John Patton, of Buncombe county, on the 23d ult. and continued four days; during which time, five thousand dollars worth of lands were disposed of.

Haywood county.—We are pleased to learn, from a correspondent in Ashville, that the people of Haywood county have lately held an election for delegate to the Convention meeting which is to be held in Raleigh on the second Monday (not the *first*, as we stated in our last) in November next; result as follows:

Haywood - - - Gen. Thomas Love.

A return has at length been received at Raleigh, of the election, from the only county not previously published; which follows:

Columbus—Thomas Frink, senate; John H. White and Caleb Stephenson, commons.

The printing establishment of the Elizabeth City Republican is offered for sale. We thought that paper looked too lean to live long. Elizabeth City is but a small town; and there was already a pretty respectable paper printed there, before the Republican was conceived of.

Our readers will find on the first page of this week's paper, a communication on the subject of the Presidency from a distant correspondent, who advocates the election of Gen. Jackson. We cannot respond to all that our "fellow-citizens of the Middle States" have said in this matter; nor would we be thought to subscribe to the immoderate style their zeal has drawn them into; and the language, in many instances, is of such doubtful construction, and there is throughout such a mystical abstruseness, that we hardly know in what light to view the piece; but if we have a right conception of the *principles* wished to be inculcated, apart from the implication of individuals, we most heartily participate in the native republican feelings of the author, or authors.

Every true American should view as identified with his country's glory, the patriotism and hard-earned fame of Gen. Jackson; we ought therefore, to frown upon every attempt to derogate from either, as an attempt to dishonor us individually,—for what is private character, without national honor? and how is national honor to be sustained, without individual virtue and talent for its base? But although we would wish to see Gen. Jackson receive every honor which the gratitude of the American people can bestow upon him, yet we cannot but fear that he is not qualified to make a *judicious* President of the United States. We would not deny but that he has political integrity, energy of character and weight of talent sufficient; but we fear he lacks a competent knowledge of our diplomatic relations, and has not moderation and prudence enough to stand at the helm of State, and guide the barque of the nation safely through all the storms and calms she may have to encounter.

RADICAL SCHEMES.

Be this great truth the star by which we steer!
"Above ourselves our COUNTRY shall be dear."

In our last week's paper, we noticed a scheme in contemplation by some of the friends of Mr. Crawford residing in the small counties on the Roanoke and its vicinity, to take the election of President from the people and place it in the hands of the Legislature. The object of this plan is very apparent: If Mr. Crawford has any popularity in this State, it is mostly in the small counties; now if the Electors are chosen by the people, these small counties will only have their due weight in the election,—but if by the Legislature, they will have as many votes as the largest counties in the State. This is the scheme. But how is it to be effected? By *management*, as usual. We are in possession of facts that authorized us in believing, that it is *concerted* for certain trusty friends of Mr. Crawford from different sections of the State, to attend the next Legislature, with a view of exercising their influence over that body on the Presidential election. If they can command a majority of the members, and it is thought safest, then the Electors are to be chosen by the Legislature; but if a sure majority cannot be brought into this measure, then there is to be a *caucus*, to give the electoral vote of North-Carolina to Wm. H. Crawford.

The readers of the Western Carolinian may rest assured, that this is no fiction of our brain. Were it necessary, we could even give the names of some of these political missionaries to Raleigh. Should any one suspect it is our aim to excite false suspicions, we only ask them to notice whether, during the next session of the Legislature, certain leading members of Congress, collectors of Ports, &c. expectants of a

...ical administration, do not hang around the walls of the State-House, without any ostensive business to require their attendance.

From a sense of our duty as the conductor of a public journal, and from an earnest solicitude about every thing that seriously concerns the honor and purity of our Republican government and free institutions, we feel bound to apprize the members elect of the schemes laid to bias their judgments in the exercise of their duty,—in short, to turn their votes and their influence over to the service of the radicals. If the members, after this, suffer themselves to be cojoled, cheated, and *misled*, we shall have the consolation of knowing that we have done our duty; but *they* will have to answer for themselves, to their country and their constituents.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the members of the Rowan Agricultural Society, and to the Farmers of Rowan, generally.

By referring to the acts of our last legislature, it will be seen that an annual appropriation of money was made to the several counties in the state, in proportion to their population, to encourage improvements in agriculture and home-manufactures.

As every Farmer does not receive a copy of the laws, and may not, therefore, be aware of the existence of such an act as the one just alluded to; or if aware of its existence, may not justly appreciate it, —one who feels much interested in the advancement of agriculture has undertaken to explain its object, and its operation. The sum of $5,000 is to be distributed annually, to those counties wherein Agricultural Societies have been formed, on the following terms, viz: The county of Rowan, having now a federal population of about 15,000, will be entitled to receive from the State Treasury, annually, $130, provided this sum shall be raised by voluntary subscription to the County Agricultural Society. In every instance, the sum to be drawn from the Treasury is to be equal to the sum raised by subscription, unless the latter exceed the apportionment according to population.

That associations of enlightened and experienced men are more efficient to propagate useful knowledge than the efforts of individuals without system, is obvious. Such associations form a reservoir, or depository, to which every one may contribute something; and no matter how small may be the contributions of each, together they will amount to something valuable, to be diffused for the benefit of all. In all the States north of this, there are many agricultural societies. I believe, in the United States, they originated in New England; and though they were assailed at first by the prejudices of the ignorant, and the scoffs and scorns of men

"Deeply read in legal lore,
"But destitute of wisdom's ore,"

they triumphed to the honor of the energetic and enlightened Farmers who sustained them, and to the immense and increasing advantage of the country. They have not only advanced the resources of the country in a pecuniary point of view, but they have done much more,—they have exalted the character of the farmer, from that state of supineness and apathy, into which it was fast sinking, to its deserved rank in society.

In Virginia, the beneficial influence and effects of Agricultural societies are, perhaps, more obvious than in any other section of our country. There the words of the port were growing into reality:

One only master grasps the wide domain,
And half a tillage stints the smiling plain.

But this melancholy picture has been arrested; and some districts which had become sterile and depopulated, have been renovated by the improved system of husbandry which has resulted from agricultural societies.

This interesting subject might be dilated almost indefinitely; but such is not my object; my purpose is to muster the scattered members of our Rowan Agricultural Society; to arouse into action the careless members, and to recruit new ones. It is a humiliating fact, that since the formation and adoption of our constitution, although it was signed by a respectable number of intelligent Farmers, a sufficient number to do business under the constitution have never, but once, met. At that one meeting, although it was a novel thing here, we had a very respectable shew,—especially of home-made articles. The zeal and interest manifested on that occasion by several ladies, were highly meritorious, and seemed to presage the success of the Society; *hard times*, and idle habits, already began to vanish from the approach of industry and economy, like the unwholesome fog before the rising sun. But the apathy of the men has overcome the enthusiasm of their wives, and the Society has.....not died, I hope, but *slumbered!!*

It is ardently hoped that every member will attend on Saturday the 25th inst. at the Court-House in Salisbury; and that they will not postpone it to other and indefinite objects, but consider it a matter (as I conceive it) of importance.

All who may be prevented from attending on that day, by unavoidable accident, or circumstances beyond their control, are earnestly desired to call on Mr. Michael Brown, and pay their annual contribution money before next court, in order that a certificate may be sent from the Society to the Comptroller of the State, for our portion of the annual donation.

"God speed the plough!"

A. MEMBER.

Extracts from a letter to the Editor of the Western Carolinian, from a citizen of Beaufort county, a gentleman of high standing and influence in the Eastern part of the State; dated

"OCTOBER 3, 1823.

"*Dear Sir:* I have long noticed, and with great pleasure, the able and decided stand you have taken in behalf of my friend Mr. *Calhoun*; as I sincerely and conscientiously believe his election would prove beneficial, in the highest degree, to our common country. Here, I can assure you, his supporters are multiplying fast, and at the expense of Mr. Crawford. Mr. Adams is not without his friends; but they are comparatively few in this part of the State; the number of his friends seems to be stationary, whilst Mr. Calhoun is rising rapidly, and the radical chieftain declining in the same ratio.

"I visited Newbern lately, and found a large majority of the respectable citizens decidedly for our favorite.

"It is all-important there be some system and union as to the measures to be pursued, particularly as regards the choice of Electors."

Another fickle lover.—Miss Almira Griggs, of Broome county, New-York, lately brought suit against a Mr. Timothy Judd, for a breach of promise of marriage. Timothy's *promise* to Miss Almira was proved to the satisfaction of the court; and his *breach* of the promise was "*made manifest*" by his marrying another fair one, whose charms were said to possess more *solidity* than those with which nature had gifted poor Almira. The jury found a verdict in favor of the young lady, of *eleven hundred dollars*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Common Sense.—We had begun to prepare something in reply to the numbers of the writer under the above signature; but very opportunely an esteemed correspondent has taken the task off our hands. We are the more pleased on the receipt of this communication, as our correspondent handles the subject much better than we had any hopes of doing ourselves. We must beg a little indulgence, as our paper is so full just now, that it is almost impossible to crowd in any more.

We have also received another number of "*Hudibras*," which we are obliged to omit this week. It shall receive an early insertion.

Joseph Wilson, Esq. who resigned the office of Solicitor for the 6th judicial circuit of this State, when he offered for the Assembly, was temporarily appointed Solicitor by Judge Paxton during the present term of the Superior Court; and has declared his intention of becoming a candidate for a permanent re-appointment, at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

The Vine.—Wm. Lee, Esq. 2d Auditor of the U. S. and for many years American Consul at Bordeaux, in France, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, a book to be entitled "*The Vineyard*; or the art of cultivating the vine, and of making wine." As the climate of our state appears to be congenial to the growth of grapes, this book may be worthy the attention of some of our planters.

Mail routes.—Mr. Miner, editor of the Doylestown (Penn.) Correspondent, who was lately at Washington, in touching upon the subject of contracts for carrying the mail, observes, that for the 413 routes which were to be taken on contract, more than *four thousand* bids or offers were made. The influx of persons from all parts of the Union, at Washington City, is said to be greater on the occasion of making contracts for carrying the mails, than on any other, except during the sessions of Congress.

We agree with the Providence American, that the administration of the War Department, since it devolved on Mr. *Calhoun*, has been distinguished by its system, economy and strict accountability; and he has effected actual reductions of expenditure, of between *one* and *two* millions. [*New-York Spectator.*

The Portland Argus, a paper that has uniformly supported the cause of Crawford in Maine, states that two or three papers in New-Hampshire and Massachusetts have lately come out in favor of Mr. Calhoun. [*Raleigh Star.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

A public dinner has been given at Uniontown, by the citizens of Fayette, Pennsylvania, to the honorable ALBERT GALLATIN, our late minister to France, as a tribute of respect to him, on his return to his country residence in that county. General E. Douglas presided on the occasion, and Joseph Houston, esq. acted as Vice-President. The following among other toasts was drank on the occasion:

Our Country: The favorite home of liberty, where despots and "holy alliances" can never exist.

On Wednesday evening, 24th ult. the Rev. WM. D. SNODGRASS, was installed Pastor of the Church and Congregation in Murray-street, N. York—lately under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. MASON.

NEW YORK, OCT. 3.

At a stated meeting of the Republican General Committee, held at Tammany Hall on the evening of the 2d October, 1823, the following resolution was passed unanimously, and ordered to be published:

Resolved, In order to prevent the election of President coming to the House of Representatives, an event always to be deprecated, that it is the sense of the General Committee that the Constitution of the United States ought to be so amended as to give the election directly to the people, without the intervention of Electors.

WM. PAULDING, jr. *Cha'n.*
John L. Lawrence, sec. pro tem.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday, the 14th inst. by Stephen L. Ferrand, Esq. Mr. *Patrick Coffey*, to Mrs. *Maria Burns*.

In Guilford county, the 1st inst. Mr. *Jesse Dennis*, of New-Salem, Randolph county, to Miss *Unity Stanley*, of the former county.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday, the 16th inst. Mr. *John Field*, an Irishman by birth, but for three years past a resident of Augusta, Geo. It is said Mr. Field formerly resided, for a short time, in the city of New-York; and, as it is thought he may have connexions there, the papers of the city might probably do a service to some one by copying this notice. The whole of Mr. Field's deportment, during his stay in this town, evinced him a man of good breeding and respectable lineage. It may be a source of consolation to his friends and connexions to know, that, although he died among strangers, where there was no relative to linger about his death-bed—to

Sooth his troubl'd spirit to rest,
And "calm the tumults of his breast;"

yet every kindness and attention was extended to him, which feelings of hospitality could dictate, by Mr. Slaughter, at whose house he died, and where he has been since August. The citizens of the town manifested their sympathy for him, by attending his remains to the grave which were respectably interred.

We had expected that some acquaintance of the deceased would probably furnish us with an obituary notice of him; but as none has been received, we have ourselves hastily thrown together these casual remarks, with a hope that they may meet the eyes of some of his connexions.

Departed this life, on the 8th inst. *Matilda*, daughter of Mr. Jacob Travis, near this town after a short illness of about five days, in the ninth year of her age,

The God that rules the heav'n above,
That takes his people home in love,
Who manages us as he please,
And, in raptures of love, gives ease.

[COMMUNICATED.

We are informed by a correspondent in Lincolnton, that the Hon. *Henry Y. Webb*, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Alabama, died in that State on the 20th of Sept. last.—Judge Webb was a resident of Lincoln county, in this State, a number of years previous to his removal to Alabama; and was always esteemed a very useful citizen, an amiable man, and correct lawyer. A friend in Lincolnton sent us, last week, a neat obituary notice of Judge Webb, which we are obliged to defer till next week, for want of room.

DIED,

Near Marietta, (Ohio,) *Rufus Putnam*, aged about 90, a Brigadier General by brevet at the close of the revolutionary war, and afterwards a brigadier under Wayne, in the western army, formerly of Rutland, (Mass.) The Marquis la Fayette is now the solitary surviving General of the American revolutionary army.

Books and Stationary.

W. P. BASON, 308 *King Street, Charleston, S. C.* HAS now received his fall supplies of *Books and Stationary articles*, which he will sell on accommodating terms. Merchants, Teachers and Societies, are invited to call. A new catalogue is now ready for delivery. He has just published the

Country Almanac, for 1824;

which contains the usual matter found in Almanacs; the South Carolina courts as altered at the last session; the North-Carolina courts and government; the Georgia courts and government; the Gardener's Calendar, and other useful and interesting matter, calculated for North Carolina by Joshua Sharpe.

☞ Constantly on hand a supply of Philadelphia manufactured *Snuffs*.

Just re'd a consignment of Havana *Segars*.
October 1, 1823. 6wt81

Merchants' Hotel,

Sign of the Rising Sun, corner of King & Society streets, Charleston, S. C.

CHARLES H. MIOTT respectfully informs his acquaintances and Travellers generally, that his well known establishment has been considerably improved since the last year, which renders it as comfortable as any House in the City. Its situation, being in the centre of business, renders it particularly worthy the patronage of Merchants from the country, and Planters. The House contains upwards of sixty rooms, and is high and airy; the Stables are fire-proof, and are situated on the opposite side of the street, under the direction of careful ostlers; the Table will always be furnished with the best the market affords, and the Bar with good Liquors, and an attentive Bar-Keeper.—Every attention shall be paid to those who stop at the house.

N. B. The Columbia and Augusta Stage-office is kept at this house. 6t81
Charleston, S. C. Sept. 22, 1823.

William H. Wriston,

WE are authorized to say, is a candidate for the Captaincy of the Charlotte Militia Company. *October* 13, 1823. 1wp

Tailoring Business;

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop of the above business in Lincolnton, N. C. where he will be ready at all times to attend to the business of those who may favor him with their custom; and from his long experience in the business, and his unremitted attention to his customers, he hopes to give general satisfaction, and still to merit a share of that patronage which has been so liberally extended to him heretofore, in the western parts of North-Carolina. He receives the latest fashions every six months regularly, from Philadelphia and Charleston. He spent part of last winter with Messrs. *Sebring and Ferguson*, the first Tailors of Charleston, where he made himself fully acquainted with their rules of measuring and cutting; and he intends to spend part of his time with them occasionally, in order to make himself acquainted with the latest and newest fashions.

The business in his absence, will be conducted by a steady gentleman, and a man acquainted with his business.

I expect, in a very short time, to receive from Philadelphia, cards of directions for measuring, which I will distribute in the adjoining counties, in order to enable gentlemen to send their measures, and have clothes made without the trouble of attending in person.

Should any gentleman wish Cloths, I will attend to the purchase of them in any of the stores in Lincolnton,—or furnish them myself, according to directions. The Merchants in Lincolnton will generally keep excellent supplies of cloths.

His business will also be conducted, as heretofore, in Asheville, at his old stand, at Mr. James Patton's, under the firm of *Clayton & Brown*, where prompt attention shall be given.

Those who are in the habit of getting their clothes made in Charleston, I would recommend to Sebring & Ferguson, as I know them to be first rate Tailors.

N. B. The merchants of Asheville will hereafter keep a good assortment of cloths and cassimeres. DAVID CLAYTON.
Asheville, Sept. 26, 1823.

The undersigned have been long acquainted with Mr. Clayton, and have uniformly applied to him to do their Tailoring business. They feel no hesitation in recommending him as a man worthy of every degree of confidence, as a man of unexceptionable character and morals; and as a mechanic, he has never failed to our knowledge to attend to all orders with promptitude, and to execute every thing in the line of his business with neatness and despatch.

James Patton, sen.	Geo. D. Phillips,
Jas. M. Smith,	J. M'D. Carson,
R. B. Vance,	J. W. Carson,
John Paxton,	Isaac Craton,
A. L. Erwin,	P. Brittain,
W. D. Smith,	Geo. Swain,
Jas. M. Alexander,	Lewis Chrisman,
Thomas Forster,	Saml. Chunn.

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 18th of November next, at the court-house in Salisbury, sundry valuable and likely *Negroes*, consisting of *men, women, boys*, and *girls*, belonging to the estate of Gen. Jesse A. Pearson, dec'd. will be sold on a credit of *one* and *two* years,—purchasers to secure the payment by giving bonds, with two or more approved securities, payable with the current notes of the banks in the state of North-Carolina. The sale will continue on Wednesday, the 19th, unless all the negroes are sold on the first day. Additional terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Sufficient bills of sale will be executed to purchasers. A. NESBITT, *Adm'r.*
October 13, 1823. 5wt80

Estate of Robert Baird.

ALL who are indebted to the estate of Robert Baird, are required to make immediate payment. All who have demands against the estate of Robert Baird, are required to present them for settlement at or before the 20th of November, 1823, or else this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

WILLIAM BARBER, *Adm'r.*
Oct. 18, 1823. 3t78

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Session, 1823.....Charles M'Dowel, William Dickson in right of his wife Margaret, Athon A. M'Dowell, William Paxton in right of his wife Sarah, and James R. M'Dowell, heirs at law of Charles M'Dowell, deceased, vs. John M'Dowell, William Whitson, Samuel Whitson, George Whitson, James Whitson, Thomas Whitson, Joseph Whitson, Ann Whitson, Polly Whitson now Polly Hardin, Rebeckah wife of Thomas L. M'Entire, Thomas L. M'Entire, William Smith and Sally his wife, devisees of John M'Dowell, dec'd; and John M'Dowell and James M'Dowell, heirs at law of Joseph M'Dowell, dec'd; petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Whitson, Samuel Whitson, George Whitson, James Whitson, Thomas Whitson, Ann Whitson, Polly Whitson, (now Polly Hardin,) and Martin Hardin, and Thomas L. M'Entire, reside without the limits of this state,—ordered, therefore, by the court, that publication be made for six weeks, at the Court-House in Moganton, and in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in January next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise the petitioner's petition will be taken, pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Attest, J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*
Price adv. $3 00 6wt81

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Sept. Term, 1823: Bill for alimony; Nancy Cox, by her next friend Thos. Triplett, against Braxton Cox, and Jos. Wellborn, administrator. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Braxton Cox, is a non-resident of this state; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendant appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or said bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte

J. GWYN, jr. *C. M. E.*
Price adv. $4. 3mt89

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

NEW ASSORTMENT.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,

Cutlery and Domestics

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. 6t

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

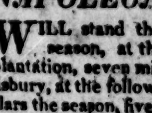
EDWD. CRESS.

Negroes for Sale.

A FAMILY of likely *Negroes*, consisting of a man and woman, a child four years old, and one two years old, may be had for notes negotiable in the State Bank, or on a reasonable credit.

The man is a tolerable shoemaker, and the woman accustomed to house-work, washing, &c. Apply at this office.
Sept. 1823. 7tf

THE CELEBRATED HORSE *NAPOLEON,*



WILL stand the present fall season, at the subscriber's plantation, seven miles west of Salisbury, at the following low prices, viz: seven dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and fourteen dollars to insure a mare in foal. Mares sent to remain with him, will be furnished with pasturage gratis, and grain at the market price. MICHAEL BROWN.
Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1823. 4t76

Carriage and Windsor Chair MAKING.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing the citizens of Lincolnton and the country at large, that the liberal encouragement they have hitherto met with, enable them to continue the above business; and they will endeavor to accommodate all those who may call on them, and their custom will be thankfully received.

They also keep on hand, High and Low BEDSTEADS, of a superior quality.

The subscribers wish to employ one or two journeymen, at either of the above branches, who are not in the habit of intoxication.

MARTIN C PHIFER,
WM. CULVERHOUSE.
September 22, 1823. 3mt85

Selling unusually Low.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, DOMESTICKS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself with care, and bought on the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of those who advertise "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.
Rowan County, N. C. Aug. 1823. 6t6

Fifty Dollars Reward!

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in the Fork of the Yadkin, Rowan county, North-Carolina, about the first of July last, a *Negro Boy* by the name of *JACOB*, about 18 years of age; 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, somewhat on the yellowish order, smooth round face, on close examination one cheek appears to be somewhat larger than the other, when surprised he assumes a wild look, he stoops a little when walking or standing, is very artful and cunning.

Also, about the first of September, two other negro men made their elopement; one by the name of *Payton*, the other *Neptune*, each about 22 years of age; Payton is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, keen made, very stout and active to his size, very black smooth face, and has a sly look, and very plausible in his conversation, and puts on a quizzical smile when he is apprehensive of being detected of a fault. Neptune is a stout, strong made fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, black rough face, a down look, and a small impediment in his speech when reproved. Clothes unknown. They have been lurking some weeks past through the different parts of the Forks of the Yadkin; and it is conjectured that they have been with a yellow boy of Gen. Pearson's in the neighborhood of Mocksville, and Col. Kelly's quarters, and perhaps in the neighborhood of Salisbury. As I have not heard of them for several days, perhaps they have left these parts, to get to some place where they can be better concealed; and perhaps may try to pass for free men, or go off with some white person. I will give the above reward for their apprehension, or pay in proportion to that sum for each of them that are delivered to me at my residence in the Fork of the Yadkin, or lodged in some jail so that I can get them, and all reasonable charges paid.

NATHAN CHAFFIN.
Oct. 11, 1823. 7tf

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

BY virtue of authority in me vested, I will expose to public sale, on the third Monday in November next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, the following tracts of land, late the property of Richmond Pearson, sen. dec'd. to wit: One tract lying on the north side of the South Yadkin, containing by estimation five hundred and eighty-two acres, and adjoins the lands of Mrs. Eliza Pearson, Joseph Williams, and others. One other tract adjoining the above, and contains about one hundred and fifty acres. One other tract, lying between the South Yadkin and Third Creek, and contains by estimation one thousand acres. One other tract lying on the south side of Third Creek, and contains by estimation four hundred and fifty acres; on which there is a valuable grist and saw Mill. On all the foregoing tracts, there are valuable low grounds, a part of which is in cultivation. The aforesaid lands will be shewn by Messrs. Charles and Richmond Pearson, to any person desirous of purchasing. The terms of credit will be made known on the day of sale.

D. F. CALDWELL.
October 3, 1823. 6wt79

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

POETRY.

THE INFLUENCE OF GOLD.

I wish'd to win the smiles of Love,
And all its tender raptures prove;
In Hymen's saffron-woven bower
To spend my life's love-brightened hour:
I wish'd on Fame's proud wing to rise,
On Fame's proud wing to reach the skies;
To win the meed of splendid praise,
And leave a name to future days.
I wish'd to climb Ambition's height,
And dazzle with factitious light,
To burst the bonds of simple worth,
And leave the low-bent sons of earth.
I wish'd—but Love, with scornful eye,
Ask'd *gold*, his purest joys to buy.
I wish'd—but Fame forbade to sing;
Ask'd *gold* to wave her eagle wing.
I wish'd—Ambition aid denied,
Ask'd *gold*, my towering step to guide.
No treasures in *my* coffers shine;
No Love, no Fame, no Power is mine.

EPIGRAM.

"I'll follow thy fortune," a termagant cries,
Whose extravagance caus'd all the evil.
That were some consolation, the husband replies,
But my fortune *has gone to the devil.*

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: You will oblige some of your readers, and I hope disoblige none, by inserting in your useful paper the following essay:

Should Sunday Schools be encouraged?

In answering this important question, we must discuss two others: Are the exercises of Sunday Schools consistent with the designs of the day? and is there any need for them in this country?

Besides the negative duty of abstaining from ordinary labors and amusements, the word of God requires that the Sabbath should be spent in public and private devotional exercises, and in works of necessity and mercy. See Matt. xii. 1, 13, particularly v. 12. But to make out our point, we must show that the employments of a Sabbath School are works of mercy and necessity. We think that it will not be disputed, that it is a work of much greater necessity and mercy too, to afford a facility to acquire the information necessary to salvation, especially as without the affording of that facility it is more than probable that that information would never be acquired by those for whom Sunday Schools were primarily and specially designed. Hence most of such persons, without the aid of Sunday Schools, would perish for lack of knowledge. And leaving eternity out of view, most of them would grow up and pass their whole lives, worse than a nuisance, a perpetual pest and disgrace to society. Is it not a work of necessity, mercy and the most noble philanthropy, as far as possible to prevent all this? None but a heart of more than savage insensibility—of more than adamantine hardness—of stronger than Roman Catholic prejudice; none but a heart that regards not its fellow man's present or eternal weal or wo—no man but he who has no tears to shed over human wretchedness—no disposition to make any sacrifice whatever, either of the purse or of personal exertion, to rescue from that wretchedness, one is tempted to think, can answer that question in the negative. Sunday Schools have already rescued thousands from present disgrace and everlasting ruin. Read any of the reports of any Union Sunday Schools, or Sunday School Associations, and you will perceive that such facts are many, notorious, and exceedingly encouraging. But could not this be done on any other day but Sunday? If they who find fault with Sunday Schools, will, in every neighborhood, undertake and accomplish, on other days, what Sunday School teachers accomplish on Sundays, for my part, I should be perfectly willing to dismiss the Sunday School teachers from their laborious charity.

But, Mr. Editor, I suppose that neither you nor I have rhetoric enough to persuade such guardians of the Sabbath, to undertake this business in the week. Most, and perhaps all, our Sunday School teachers, cannot spare the time in the week. From these several facts, it results, that, in regard to the poor children, who would not otherwise be taught, Sunday School teaching is clearly a work of necessity and mercy; as we observed before, a much greater case of necessity than a goat in a ditch, (as those in South Carolina are;) (Mr. Editor, pardon an ungraceful parenthesis, or rather a couple of them,) or any other beast in the mire. Our blessed Lord deemed it a work of necessity, to relieve a brute on the Sabbath; *a fortiori*, it is a case of necessity to relieve, in the deepest exigence, an intellectual creature.

But there are some children at Sunday Schools, whose parents are able to have them taught at common schools. There are two classes of these. The first class are the children of parents who, though able, are not willing to pay for the instruction of their children. And there are not a few of these cruelly covetous parents in this region, and, perhaps, in other regions of the globe. The children, in this case, are as much objects of charity, as the children of the poorest people in France, Portugal, or Ireland. The same arguments, therefore, hold in this as in the former case. The other class are the children of those who are both able and willing to pay for the instruction of their children. These, of course, do not look to Sunday Schools for literary instruction, simply considered. The main, and as far as possible, the only design of these, is to gain religious instruction. This, indeed, is the ultimate design in regard to all Sunday School scholars. The parents of this class have another view in sending their children. It is to take off the seeming stigma of standing disclosed to the public eye as the poor,—and thus to encourage the poor parents to send, and the poor children to come. This, surely, is a noble procedure of the independent and wealthy.

Is it the duty of a parent, at home, on Sunday, to assemble his children around him, and instruct them in religious things? Is not this a little Sunday School? Is it then a crime, because several families are gathered together on Sunday for the same purpose: that is, to hear something serious read and sung, to hear prayers, to read the Bible, to repeat memorized passages of the Bible, approved Catechisms and Hymns or Psalms? To have it impressed on the mind of children and youth, how mean and perilous it is to lie, or steal, or do any other bad things? For children and youth to receive most affectionate and impressive advice so to conduct themselves, as to become respectable and honorable in this life, and happy in eternity? The reader is now requested to compare these statements with the design of the Sabbath as stated in the outset.

The second inquiry is, is there any need for Sabbath School exertions in this country? Like Socrates, I will answer this question by asking other inquiries. Are there no young white men, and young white women, in the upper part of North-Carolina, who do not know a letter in the book? How would several parts of Burke, Rutherford and Buncombe, answer this question? What quota of such could Buck Creek and Crooked Creek, alone furnish? Shall I say a dozen for the one, and half a dozen for the other? Would not this computation fall very far short of the number? On the supposition, that the remaining parts of Western North-Carolina are similarly circumstanced, may we not compute that there are hundreds, if not thousands, in this region of country, who cannot read? Are there not thousands of children in the same region, who have no probability of ever learning to read, unless they should be addressed by the mild accents of charity, and apprehended by the kind hand of Sunday School mercy?

Do I hear the hoarse, cruel accents of muttering opposition, say, The parents of these children are thus reduced by their own fault, therefore nothing should be done for their children? God forbid, that such an emotion should ever rise in my bosom. I cannot envy the feelings of the heart of that misanthrope, who can raise an objection so savage. It requires no discussion, but only the expression of our horror.

Do I hear the cavil, that the law makes provision for the instruction of the poor, by making it the duty of masters to have their apprentices instructed? Does this, in fact, take in all poor children? Does it take in a hundredth part of them? Have females any interest in it at all? In what way do masters generally attend to this duty? Does this law make any provision for the moral and religious instruction of apprentices? If this law makes full provision for the instruction of all poor children, how does it happen, that there are so many young white men, and young white women, who cannot read? Is not this a provision that does not provide?

On the whole, I think the state of things requires legislative interference. It would be a good measure if the legislature should vote fifteen or twenty dollars a year to every permanent Sunday school in the state.

If the independent and wealthy would form a Society for the encouragement of Sunday Schools, in the western part of this state; appoint agents to act for them in every county; to procure and distribute books; they would perform a feat of noble patriotism and philanthropy.

ONE OF THE LAMBS.

FROM THE CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THE JEWS.

Not only at Weimar, in Saxony, but in Rome, that "scarlet sinner," are the persecuted Jews *forced* into the adoption at least of an *outward* shew of proselytism. In this enlightened age, when every thing is "delivered"—Kings delivered from responsibility to the people—and nations delivered from the dangers of constitutional government; the Jews of course are to be "delivered" from the faith of their forefathers. In Saxony the very increase of the seed of Abraham, which the Almighty foretold should be "as the sands on the sea shore," is vainly and impiously attempted to be *limited*. And in Rome, the Israelites are made to listen to doctrines which they cannot believe, and endure homilies that pain both the heart and the head. What an enlightened era we have reached!

A German paper contains an edict of the Pope, given at Rome the 20th of February last, the principal part of which is as follows: "For the purpose of better diffusing *light* among the Israelitish nation, the measures taken in the time of Pope Clement VIII.* to compel the Jews to *assist* at the Catholic sermons, and which have been discontinued only in consequence of political events to which Italy has been a prey, are re-established, dating from the 1st of March last." The edict ordains that 300 Jews shall assist every Saturday evening at sermons by turns. So that they are to *diffuse* the "light" as well as receive it. Of this number there shall be 100 individuals from 12 to 13 years of age, and 50 girls and *women* of the same age. An age rather requiring instruction than fit to disseminate religious opinions, in which they can have no faith. Every time a Jew is absent from a sermon, he shall pay a fine of five paoli; no excuse whatever shall be admitted. If the elders do not persuade the recusant, they shall be subject themselves to a fine of thirty scudi.† What mingled tyranny and folly! Christians who may attempt to insult the Jews during the sermon, shall be publicly whipped, or incur other punishment, as the case is more or less aggravated. What a mockery of Heaven! What an insult upon Truth and Religion!

* Clement VIII. assumed the papal dignity in 1595, and was succeeded by Pope Paul V. in 1605.

† A scudo is a silver coin, value something more than a dollar. A scudo is equal to ten paoli.

SIR CHARLES ASGILL.

The Baronet of this name died lately in England, at the advanced age of seventy years. The following notice of the most important incident in the life of this British officer, is taken from the Boston Centinel:

"It will be recollected that this officer, when a captain and a prisoner to the American arms in the war of the revolution, was designated, *by lot*, to be executed in retaliation for the barbarous execution of Captain Huddy of the American army, by the British army in New-York, in case the murderers of the American captain were not given up, or punished. It will also be recollected, that the delay of the execution was owing to promises on the part of the British general to seek out and punish the authors of the outrage; that the perilous situation of captain Asgill occasioned a great sensation in *England*, *France*, and all Europe; and that his agonized mother, lady Asgill, repaired to Paris, and supplicated the beautiful Maria Antoinetta, of France, (one of the best friends America then had in Europe) to interpose her powerful solicitation to our great commander-in-chief, to revoke his order, and liberate the devoted officer; and that the petition of lady Asgill to the queen was considered to be one of the most pathetic appeals in the English language. This interposition of the queen, and many others, were received by General Washington, it is well known, with the respect they merited; but it is equally well known, that they had no effect on his great mind to divert him for a moment from his inflexible resolution to put a stop to the enormities of the enemy; and when he found, as he did find, that the conduct of the enemy had been wholly changed by the measures he had adopted, and had assurances that the executions would not be repeated, that then, and then only, the Christian Chief, voluntarily, and of his own accord, countermanded the orders given for the execution of his prisoner, and restored him to his afflicted family and friends. It is known that the family and nation of captain Asgill, at first were so ignorant of the character of our great chief, as to believe and report that Asgill owed his life to the powerful applications made for his liberation, and not a sense of duty in the American general. But it is due to history to repeat, what is well known to hundreds now alive, and well acquainted with the motives which always governed the conduct of Washington, that the eventual revocation of the order was dictated wholly by that moral principle—the attainment of a great object by the least sacrifices, without fear, favor, or affection."

INDIAN CHARACTER.

The Sangerfield, N. Y. Intelligencer, states that Abraham Antone, the Indian who was executed in Madison county, on the 12th instant, had committed three murders previous to the one for which he suffered. The first was a child of his own, which he buried in the embers on the hearth, because he was disturbed by its crying. The second was a man, who he said insulted him by calling him Indian dog. He followed him several days, when finding him at an inn, he obtained privilege to sleep by the fire, and going to his bed in the night, gave him his death wound with a knife, and giving an Indian whoop of victory, escaped. The third was of an Indian whom he shot at a raising on the Susquehannah, on pretence that he had wronged him of part of a certain bounty. The fourth was on Mr. Jacobs, for which he was hung. Antone's daughter murdered another female through jealousy, at drawing away her Indian suitor, and was executed for it some years since at Smithfield. Jacobs was a principal witness against her, and to escape the threatened revenge of Antone, left the country; but Antone sent him word that he might come back, for he would not hurt him.—This was a plan to get him within his reach, for coming up to Jacobs, he took him by the hand in a friendly manner, and slipped a long knife from his sleeve, with which he gave him several wounds which proved mortal, and again escaped. He was, however, after some time, arrested. There was another murder which it is supposed Antone committed, which he denied, and the evidence was not strong enough to establish the fact.

HORSE RACING IN GRENADA.

Horse racing was introduced at Quebec by Sir James Craig, July 1807, on the memorable plains of Abraham.—Several gentlemen entered for the purse and rode their own horses. The races lasted for a week, and the purses were made up by subscription. Governor Craig gave a purse of ten guineas, with saddle and bridle, to be run for on the last day by Canadian horses only.

This was the greatest scrub ever run in any country, and the Sporting Calendar of Canada will never record such another day as this. A crowd of peasants were assembled with red caps, pipes in their mouths, and mounted upon the ponies of the country—some had saddles and some had none—some had bridles and others had none. Such flogging, kicking, yelling, and swearing, were never before heard.

At the tap of the drum, away they started, *helter skelter*, for the purse.—Most of the horses bolted—many were foundered on the occasion, and a majority of them threw their riders at the first jump.

Not half a dozen horses survived, if we may believe reports, and the spectators, particularly the English officers, were convulsed with laughter at so *mad* a spectacle.

Mrs. K***n, said to her husband, that if she died, rather than live single, he would marry, though it were to the Devil's daughter! "No, my dear," said he, "I should not choose to marry twice in the *same* family."

DANDY HATS.

Our city has been much amused with a low tripod kind of a hat, made of fine beaver, and worn by our Bowery ups. Some call them the *Touch*, others the *Gape* and *Stare*; the real name is the *Bolingbroke*. It is about 6 inches in crown, and 4 in rim, shaped like an inverted cone. It is a real dandy. We yesterday saw one of this fancy dressed quite unique, blue frock, black silk Wellington cravat, buff waistcoat, Cossack pantaloons, high lace boots, black ribbon and eye glass, bushy hair frizzed, and surmounted with one of these little tippy hats.—He looked like an hour glass, and minced his steps along Broadway in the real Jemmy Jumps style. The ladies were highly amused, and more glasses were directed towards him, than would be to the Emperor Iturbide, had he just landed; while our blood, insensible to all this curiosity, danced up the street, humming the favorite air of, "Look here ma'am, I'm quite the thing; natius hay, tippity ho!"

N. Y. Advocate.

TWO GREAT MERCHANTS.

Dr. Richardson, in his "Travels," says that the Pacha or Governor of Egypt is the only merchant in the country. He furnishes the shoemaker with leather, and pays him so much a day for his labor; the shoes are deposited in a general store, and sold to the public for the benefit of the Pacha, who pockets all the profits. It is the same with cloth. He provides the weaver with yarn; pays him about 6 cents per day for his labour; the cloth is then sold out by the agents of the Pacha. The King of Siam, in India beyond the Ganges, is said to be the only merchant in his kingdom. No subject dares offer to purchase any thing until the king has made his bargain. His agents then sell out the articles at retail, and the king receives a handsome profit. It appears that during the last year, the English sent an embassy to Siam, for the purpose of opening a commercial intercourse with that kingdom; but the Siamese were so jealous and cautious that they could not be persuaded to relax their restrictive system.

A FABLE—*not Æsop's.*

Wise men say nothing in dangerous times. The lion called the sheep, to ask her if his breath smelt unpleasant? she said aye! and he bit off her head for a fool. He called the wolf, and asked him: he said no! he tore him in pieces for being a flatterer. At last he called the fox, and asked him: "Truly," said the fox, "I have caught a cold, and cannot smell."

There is a propensity existing in the minds of the most of mankind to resist the claims of those who appear to think that they deserve distinction, and profess to be candidates for renown. The best way, therefore, to win applause is not to court it. Persevere in the path of rectitude, and if fame follows you, very well—but never run after it.

A fashionable doctor lately told his friends, in a large company, that he had been passing eight days in the country. "Yes (said one of the party) it has been announced in one of the journals." "Ah! (said the doctor, stretching his neck very importantly) pray, in what terms?" "In what terms! Why, as well as I can remember, in the following: "There were last week seventy-seven interments *less* than the week before." The doctor's neck was seen suddenly to shrink down, till his head nearly touched his shoulders; and shortly after he was missed from the saloon, to the no small diversion of the company.

Good Advice.—Electioneering goes on briskly in our sister state of Pennsylvania; Gregg and Schultze, and Schultze and Gregg, are the principal subjects which engross the time and attention of Editors and partizans.—The characters of both are traduced and vilified; and to us, who are at a distance, the whole scene is loathsome and disgusting. We have no right to express our opinion for or against either of the candidates; but we have a right, as neighbors, to advise editors and partizans not to lose sight of decency and self respect in their political warfare.—*Fed. Rep.*

Nens are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them; such persons covet secrets, as a spendthrift covets money—for the purpose of circulation.